

CHAPTER 1

POINTS OF INTEREST

1. Almost 76.5 per cent of the total bilateral expenditures for 1986/87 were for activities that took place in either Western Europe or the United States. In 1985/86 the comparative figure was 78 per cent.
2. Taking into account the expenditures in the top 10 priority countries, we can see, as illustrated in the table below, that an adjustment in the allocation of resources took place between 1985/86 and 1986/87.

COUNTRY	1985/86		1986/87	
	Rank	%	Rank	%
United States	1	23	1	26.4
France	2	17.7	2	16
Great Britain	3	11.9	3	10.1
Federal Republic of Germany	5	6.5	4	8.1
Japan	6	5.7	5	6.6
Italy	7	3.8	6	3.7
China	9	2.8	7	3.3
Belgium	8	2.9	8	3
Mexico	10	2.8	9	2.9
Netherlands	4	6.7	10	2.6

It is important to note that the Netherlands is ranked fourth in 1985/86 and tenth in 1986/87. This is mainly due to extraordinary expenditures for the Holland Festival which featured Canadian artistic achievements in June 1985.

3. Of the \$9 062 858 spent in 1986/87
 - a) \$8 512 767 (93.9 per cent) was on bilateral activities (compared to 94.1 per cent in 1985/86;
 - b) \$448 442 (4.9 per cent) was spent on multilateral activities and administration (compared to 4.8 per cent in 1985/86) and,
 - c) \$100 649 (1.1 per cent) was allocated to the Historical Research program (the percentage was identical in 1985/86).
4. From an "accounting" point of view, the budgetary surplus for 1986/87 was \$86 984. Given a total budget of \$9 149 837 this represents 0.9 per cent compare to 8.9 per cent in 1985/86 resulting from last years government spending freeze.